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GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF NOVEMBER 1, 1936

The Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture makes the following report from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies. Revised estimates are shown for crops for which 1935 Federal Census data are available. Crops which have not been revised include all tame hay, dry edible beans, soybeans, cowpeas, peanuts, velvetbeans, and all fruit crops.

UNITED STATES

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)		
	Average		Prelim.	Average		Preliminary
	1923-32	1935	1936 ¹	1928-32	1935	1936 ¹
Corn, allbu.	25.4	24.0	15.5	2,553,424	2,291,629	1,526,627
Wheat, all..... "	14.4	12.1	12.3	863,564	623,444	627,233
Winter..... "	15.2	13.9	13.7	622,252	464,203	519,097
All spring..... "	12.4	8.8	8.2	241,312	159,241	108,136
Durum..... "	11.7	10.1	5.3	54,020	22,957	7,962
Other spring..... "	12.6	8.7	8.6	187,292	136,284	100,174
Oats..... "	30.2	30.0	22.8	1,215,102	1,196,668	783,750
Barley..... "	22.6	23.1	16.3	281,237	282,226	143,916
Rye..... "	12.0	14.0	9.0	38,212	58,928	27,095
Buckwheat..... "	15.7	16.6	16.2	8,277	8,220	6,456
Flaxseed..... "	6.9	7.0	3.6	15,996	14,123	6,081
Rice..... "	43.1	48.1	50.4	42,826	38,132	45,141
Grain sorghums..... "	14.7	10.5	7.4	97,760	97,823	58,103
Hay, all tame.....ton	1.29	1.42	1.12	69,533	76,146	62,968
Hay, wild..... "	.82	.92	.62	10,719	11,338	7,197
Hay, all clover and timothy ² "	1.15	1.30	.96	30,545	26,263	21,592
Hay, alfalfa..... "	2.06	2.08	1.74	23,605	28,726	24,903
Beans, dry edible 100 lb. bag	³ 670	³ 749	³ 621	11,858	13,799	10,755
Peanuts (for nuts).....lb.	707	770	752	938,880	1,264,455	1,311,560
Apples, total crop.....bu.	⁴ 58.4	⁴ 63.8	⁴ 41.8	⁵ 161,333	⁵ 167,283	108,031
Apples, com'l crop....."	⁴ 60.7	⁴ 64.8	⁴ 43.2	97,895	93,866	66,201
Peaches, total crop.... "	⁴ 62.4	⁴ 61.1	⁴ 54.1	⁵ 56,451	52,808	45,715
Pears, total crop..... "	⁴ 68.7	⁴ 59.7	⁴ 64.7	⁵ 23,146	22,035	23,750
Grapes ⁶ ton	⁴ 74.6	⁴ 79.3	⁴ 61.7	⁵ 2,200	2,455	1,836
Pecans..... lb.	⁴ 47.5	⁴ 69.2	⁴ 31.4	59,983	95,340	34,760
Potatoes..... bu.	112.7	109.2	103.3	372,115	387,678	332,244
Sweetpotatoes..... "	88.5	85.8	77.0	66,368	83,198	68,537
Tobacco..... lb.	770	902	790	1,427,174	1,296,810	1,162,637
Sorgo sirup..... gal.	62.1	57.8	53.9	12,467	13,350	11,581
Sugarcane sirup..... "	154.2	166.0	153.7	17,800	26,226	22,441
Sugar beets..... ton	⁷ 11.0	10.4	11.6	8,118	7,908	9,505
Broomcorn..... "	³ 111.9	³ 247.7	³ 218.7	47	63	41
Hops..... lb.	1,274	1,227	755	28,011	⁵ 47,746	23,406

¹ For certain crops, figures are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports.

² Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.

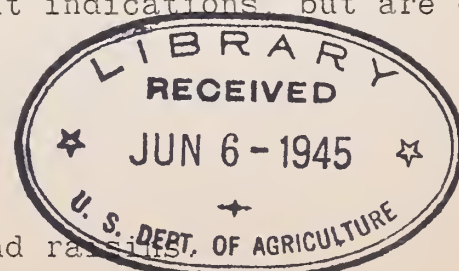
³ Pounds.

⁴ Production in percentage of a full crop.

⁵ Includes some quantities not harvested.

⁶ Production is the total for fresh fruit, juice, and raisins.

⁷ Short-time average.



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GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF NOVEMBER 1, 1936
 (Continued)

Release:
 November 10, 1936
 3:00 P. M. (E. T.)

UNITED STATES

CROP	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Harvested		For	1936
	Average 1928-32	1935	harvest, 1936	Pct. of 1935
Corn, all	103,341	95,333	98,517	103.3
Wheat, all	60,115	51,348	51,059	99.4
Winter	39,701	33,353	37,875	113.6
All spring	20,414	17,995	13,184	73.3
Durum	4,805	2,262	1,505	66.5
Other spring	15,610	15,733	11,679	74.2
Oats	40,015	39,924	34,440	86.3
Barley	12,645	12,243	8,827	72.1
Rye	3,315	4,196	3,015	71.9
Buckwheat	568	495	398	80.4
Flaxseed	2,772	2,014	1,698	84.3
Rice	927	793	895	112.9
Grain sorghums	7,016	9,335	7,884	84.5
Hay, all tame	54,340	53,672	56,341	105.0
Hay, wild	13,288	12,300	11,563	94.0
Hay, all clover and timothy ¹	26,864	20,230	22,425	110.9
Hay, alfalfa	11,754	13,781	14,333	104.0
Beans, dry edible	1,760	1,843	1,732	94.0
Soybeans ²	2,635	5,211	4,380	84.1
Cowpeas ²	1,491	1,567	1,870	119.3
Peanuts (for nuts)	1,346	1,642	1,744	106.2
Velvetbeans ²	81	98	109	111.2
Potatoes	3,327	3,551	3,217	90.6
Sweetpotatoes	771	970	890	91.8
Tobacco	1,872	1,437	1,472	102.4
Sorgo for sirup	201	231	215	93.1
Sugarcane for sirup	111	158	146	92.4
Sugar beets	717	763	819	107.3
Broomcorn	319	511	376	73.6
Hops	23	39	31	79.7

¹ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.

² Grown alone for all purposes.

APPROVED:

Henry A. Waller

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CROP REPORT
as of
November 1, 1936.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
November 10, 1936
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF NOVEMBER 1, 1936.

Crop prospects improved about 2 percent during October for in most parts of the country there were several weeks of mild weather that aided in the maturing and harvesting of late growing crops. The current estimates for corn, potatoes, sweet-potatoes, apples, tobacco, peanuts, sugar beets and buckwheat are all moderately higher than those of a month ago, and as previously reported, prospects for cotton improved nearly 7 percent. However, the acreage of flaxseed lost was larger than was previously realized and grain sorghums yielded below expectations. Pastures showed further improvement, particularly along the eastern and southern portions of the drought area.

The crop improvements which resulted from the favorable October weather will slightly increase prospective supplies of both food and feed crops, as well as of cotton. The 10,000,000 bushel increase in potatoes represents only a 4 percent increase in the season's total supply, but it will go far to relieve the moderate shortage of supplies that was in prospect. The crop is now estimated at 332,000,000 bushels which is about 10 percent below average production. Sweet-potato production is now expected to be about average. The estimate of the total apple crop has been raised about 3 percent due chiefly to favorable weather in the East, but heavy insect damage in the West has decreased the proportion of the crop that is suitable for shipment. The quantity that will be sold for fresh consumption is estimated at about 66,000,000 bushels, or about 2/3 of average. The 3 percent increase in the estimate of the sugar beet crop gives indications of 9,500,000 tons, which would be the second largest sugar beet crop on record. The estimate of buckwheat production shows about a 10 percent increase compared with last month, but the acreage has been gradually declining and the crop is now expected to be the smallest for which records are available.

The corn crop is now estimated at about 1,527,000,000 bushels which would be about 1 percent more than was estimated a month ago, and 3 percent above production in 1934 but 500,000,000 bushels below production in any other season since the drought of 1901. The October improvement in corn was partially offset by a disappointing yield of grain sorghums, the production of that crop for all purposes being now estimated as equivalent to about 58,000,000 bushels. This would be 4 percent below October 1 indications and substantially below production in any of the last 15 years except 1934.

Considering all of the principal crops and making a rough allowance for acreage losses which have not yet been determined, the acreage harvested appears to have been about 10 percent below average, yields about 12 percent below average and crop production about 21 percent below average.

Ranges are generally poor over all the Great Plains area from Oklahoma to Montana and North Dakota. In Texas and most of the Western States, outside the Plains section, ranges are about average or better although moisture is badly needed in the Pacific Coast States from Central California northward. In the Southern Great Plains, winter wheat fields have made fair to good growth and will supplement the short range feed. In the Great Plains north from northwestern Kansas ranges have made little recovery and winter wheat fields will furnish little pasture. Unusually cold weather and rather heavy snowfall in Montana and the Dakotas in late October and early November tended to aggravate further an already serious feed situation.

The prospects for a rather moderate supply of canned and stored vegetables has resulted in the planting of a largely increased acreage of winter vegetables in the far South, and present indications are that supplies of these vegetables will be about 40 percent above average. The largest increases are reported for snap beans, carrots, celery, eggplant, green peas, peppers, spinach, and tomatoes. The acreage set to Bermuda onions is above average, but shows a decrease of 23 percent below last year's record acreage.

CORN: The preliminary estimate of production of corn for all purposes in 1936 is 1,526,627,000 bushels compared with production of 2,291,629,000 bushels produced in 1935. The 5-year (1928-32) average production was 2,553,424,000 bushels and the 1934 crop, the only recent year in which production approached the low levels of the current season, was 1,478,027,000 bushels.

Figures shown in this report include the equivalent grain production on the acreage utilized for silage, forage, hoggings off and pasturage, as well as grain harvested as such.

The present estimate based on reports of yield per acre, shows an increase of about 1 percent over the production indicated on October 1. Fall weather was generally favorable for maturing the late planted portion of the crop but rains in recent weeks have interfered with harvesting and given rise to fears of damage to corn in the shock in the eastern Corn Belt. In the Western and Central Corn Belt, harvesting is more advanced than usual for this date.

Yields are apparently turning out a little above earlier expectations in Ohio and Illinois. A slight reduction is shown in Kansas, where practically no grain corn was produced. Other Corn Belt States show no change from the production indicated a month ago.

In the South Central States, general improvement was noted in all States except Oklahoma and Texas. Higher yields are also reported in Pennsylvania and Maryland.

The average yield per acre is estimated at 15.5 bushels compared with 24.0 bushels in 1935 and the 10-year (1923-32) average of 25.4 bushels. The 1934 yield per acre was 16.0 bushels.

Yields are below average in all but a few States. The exceptions are Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina and a few Western States. In all the West North Central States, as well as in Wisconsin, Illinois and Oklahoma, yields are below average by 10 bushels per acre or more. Yields are less than 20 percent of the 10-year average in the Dakotas, Nebraska and Kansas, about one-third of average in Missouri and Oklahoma, between 50 and 60 percent of average in Minnesota and Iowa, and about two-thirds of average in Wisconsin and Illinois.

Production of corn in the North Central States in 1936 is estimated at 927,969,000 bushels, compared with 1,593,040,000 bushels in 1935 and the 5-year (1928-32) average production of 1,907,044,000 bushels.

CROP REPORT
as of
November 1, 1936.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
November 10, 1936
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

BUCKWHEAT: The preliminary estimate of buckwheat production in 1936 is 6,456,000 bushels, which is 596,000 bushels more than was indicated a month ago, but 1,764,000 bushels less than last year's production. The 5-year (1928-32) average production is 8,277,000 bushels.

The increase since last month is largely due to generally favorable weather for the development of the late crop over much of the buckwheat area. Of the 21 States in which buckwheat production is estimated, 14 reported heavier production than last month; 5, less; and 2, the same.

The decided drop in production as compared with last year is due mostly to decreased acreage, the United States yield being 16.2 bushels per acre this year compared with a yield of 16.6 bushels per acre in 1935.

FLAXSEED: The production of flaxseed in 1936 is estimated at 6,081,000 bushels, a crop which is about 57 percent smaller than the harvest of 14,123,000 bushels in 1935, and 62 percent smaller than the 5-year (1928-32) average production of 15,996,000 bushels.

The November estimate, based upon reported average yield per acre, is a reduction of 195,000 bushels from the production indicated on October 1. This reduction is largely effected by a decline of about 20 percent in North Dakota, where the acreage loss now appears to be greater than was indicated a month ago.

RICE: The production of rice is estimated on November 1 at 45,141,000 bushels, which is 328,000 bushels less than was indicated in October. The decrease in the prospect occurred in California and Texas.

Last year the production of rice was 38,132,000 bushels; in 1934 it was 39,047,000; in 1933 it was 37,651,000 bushels; and the 5-year (1928-32) average of production is 42,826,000 bushels.

In the Southern States (Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas) the production this year will be about 5,000,000 bushels more than was produced in those States last year, and in California 2,222,000 bushels more than was harvested last year.

An average yield of 50.4 bushels is indicated on 895,000 acres for harvest this year, compared with an average yield of 48.1 bushels on 793,000 acres harvested last year.

The Louisiana crop was about 98 percent harvested and about 94 percent threshed by November 1, and, according to estimates, with favorable weather only a week or ten days more were needed to complete the harvest in Texas and Arkansas. Showers were reported slowing down the harvest in California, and about 90 percent of the rice had been threshed.

GRAIN SORGHUMS: Production of grain sorghums for all purposes in 1936 is estimated at 58,103,000 bushels as compared with 97,823,000 produced in 1935 and the 5-year (1928-32) average of 97,760,000 bushels.

Reports on yield per acre indicate a reduction of about 4.5 percent from prospective production a month ago. Yields turned out below earlier expectations in Missouri, Kansas, Texas and New Mexico, and the reduction in these States was only partially offset by improvement in Nebraska, Colorado and Arizona.

The preliminary estimate of yield per acre is 7.4 bushels compared with 10.5 bushels in 1935 and the 10-year (1923-32) average of 14.7 bushels.

TOBACCO: The production of all types of tobacco is estimated at 1,162,637,000 pounds, which is about 10 percent below the 1935 crop and about 18 percent below the 5-year (1928-32) average production. The average yield per acre is estimated at 730 pounds, compared with the record yield of 902 pounds produced last year, and the 10-year (1923-32) average yield of 770 pounds per acre.

The production of flue-cured tobacco is estimated at 688,330,000 pounds, or slightly more than on October 1, compared with 811,195,000 pounds produced last year, and the 5-year (1928-32) average production of 679,504,000 pounds.

The production of fire-cured tobacco is estimated at 104,782,000 pounds, which is the lowest production of record, compared with 118,194,000 pounds produced last year, and the 5-year (1928-32) average production of 160,588,000 pounds.

The production of Burley tobacco is estimated at 216,622,000 pounds, which is about 2 percent less than the 1935 crop, and about 36 percent below the 5-year (1928-32) average production. As a result of drought the yield per acre of this type of tobacco is naturally below both last year and the 10-year average.

The production of dark air-cured tobacco is estimated at 26,390,000 pounds, which is the lowest production of record, compared with 31,020,000 pounds produced last year and the 5-year (1928-32) average production of 54,111,000 pounds.

Maryland tobacco production is estimated at 28,800,000 pounds, compared with 26,320,000 pounds produced last year.

The total production of all classes of cigar tobacco is estimated at 37,713,000 pounds, compared with 87,943,000 pounds last year, and the 5-year (1928-32) average production of 170,572,000 pounds.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS: A preliminary estimate of the bean crop on November 1 points to a production of 10,755,000 bags of 100 pounds each. This is about the same quantity as indicated in October, and is 3,044,000 bags less than the crop of 1935, and about 1,100,000 bags below the 5-year (1928-32) average of production. A yield per acre of 621 pounds is indicated, in comparison with 749 pounds last year and 670 pounds, the 10-year (1923-32) average.

The bean crop suffered damage during the growing season in some of the major-producing States. In New York light yields are expected because of the poor growth and light podding, while in Idaho the result or extent of damage from the freezing weather during September is as yet not fully determined, but some harvested yields are reported to be running higher than expected. A heavy production of large lima beans is reported in California, but the small or baby lima is reported in some districts as not yielding so well. Excessive moisture in Colorado, during September and October, damaged the quality of the beans; and continual rains and cloudy weather in Michigan, since late August, are reported to have hindered the harvest, and many of the beans have been more or less damaged.

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November 1, 1936**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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CROP REPORTING BOARD**Washington, D. C.,
November 10, 1936
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

SORGHUM SIRUP: The production of sorghum sirup is estimated at 11,581,000 gallons, harvested from 215,000 acres, with an estimated yield of 53.9 gallons per acre. Last year the production was 13,350,000 gallons, harvested from 231,000 acres, yielding an average of 57.8 gallons. The 5-year (1928-32) average is 12,467,000 gallons from an average of 201,000 acres, with an average yield of 62.0 gallons per acre. The decreased production this year of 1,769,000 gallons, when compared with last year, is accounted for by the 7 percent decrease in acreage harvested, and the decrease of about 7 percent in the per acre yield of sirup. The acreage decrease was mostly in Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Texas. Drought prevented the normal growth of the cane in Tennessee, and the yields reported in that State averaged the lowest of any year for which the Department has a record. Yields in Missouri averaged very low because of the drought; and in Kentucky the crop got off to a poor start, followed later by severe drought. The growing season in North Carolina was favorable, and the yields there were reported slightly better than average.

SUGAR BEETS: A preliminary estimate of sugar beets, based on yields reported as of November 1, indicates a production of 9,505,000 tons from the crop of 1936, as compared with 7,908,000 tons produced in 1935. An area of 819,000 acres was harvested this year with an estimated yield of 11.6 tons per acre. Last year 763,000 acres were harvested with a yield of 10.4 tons. During October there was an increase of 264,000 tons in the prospective production, about one-half of which increase was in California, while the other half was in Montana, where yields are reported as turning out better than expected. The results of near zero weather about November 1 in northern Colorado, an area where many beets were awaiting harvest, are as yet undetermined. In California the harvest is reported as nearly completed.

SUGARCANE: The cutting and processing of Louisiana sugarcane is in full swing, and about 4,773,000 tons are expected to be harvested, of which 4,059,000 tons may be used for sugar, 324,000 tons for sirup, and 390,000 tons saved for seed for the 1937 crop. Allowing the cane an average sucrose content, a yield of about 317,000 short tons of sugar may be realized, comparable with 353,000 short tons produced from the harvest of 1935.

Sirup production in Louisiana is estimated at 6,882,000 gallons. The production last year was 6,916,000 gallons.

Cane growing in the "sugar belt" was estimated at 80 percent of normal on November 1, indicating an average yield of about 16.3 tons of cane per acre on 249,000 acres from which Louisiana cane will be harvested for sugar.

In the seven other States growing sugarcane for sirup, the total production of cane sirup is estimated at 15,559,000 gallons, which compares with a production of 19,310,000 gallons last year, giving a total production of cane sirup for the United States this year of 22,441,000 gallons against 26,236,000 gallons in 1935, a decrease of about 3,735,000 gallons.

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FRUIT AND NUT SUMMARY: October weather was generally favorable for harvesting apples and other late maturing fruits. Losses from the freeze of October 27 were not extensive, as harvesting operations were well advanced. Weather was exceptionally favorable in the Pacific Northwest where harvesting was practically completed under ideal conditions. The apple crop in this region, however, was damaged to a considerable extent by the late brood of codling moths, and the commercial crop in Washington is 7 percent smaller than the October 1 forecast. Late rains in Eastern and Central States improved the size of the apples. Larger commercial crops in some of the important Eastern areas more than offset losses in Washington. In California, warm weather extended to mid-October in all fruit and nut producing areas. Rains during the middle of the month caused little or no injury to fruit or nut crops. Except in high elevations, there were no killing frosts to the close of October. Citrus fruits in all important producing States continued to develop satisfactorily during October.

For those fruit crops on which preliminary estimates of production in 1936 are now available (apples, peaches, pears, grapes, cherries, plums, prunes, apricots, and cranberries) the November 1 estimates show a combined production 26 percent less than production in 1935, 5 percent less than 1934, and 22 percent below the 5-year (1928-32) average production.

The combined production of nut crops (walnuts, pecans, almonds, and filberts) is 40 percent smaller than production in 1935 and is 12 percent below the 5-year (1928-32) average. The extremely small crop of pecans accounts for most of this reduction.

Citrus production from the bloom of 1936, from which harvest started in September and October, will be unusually large. Indications point to the largest grapefruit crop on record. The total crop of oranges probably will be nearly as large as the record production of 1934.

APPLES: A total crop of apples of 108,031,000 bushels is estimated for 1936 compared with 167,283,000 bushels produced in 1935 and with the 5-year (1928-32) average of 161,333,000 bushels. The 1936 commercial crop totals 66,201,000 bushels compared with 93,866,000 bushels in 1935 and with the 5-year (1928-32) average of 97,895,000 bushels. Commercial production, or that part of the total crop which will be sold for fresh consumption, represents about 61 percent of the total 1936 production compared with 56 percent thus utilized in 1935 and with the average of 61 percent for the 5 years, 1928-32.

There was rather general improvement in the prospects for the total apple crop during the past month in most important eastern and central States. In all parts of the country the 1936 apple crop is small due to winter injury to trees and damage to fruit buds from severe spring frosts. The 1936 production is approximately two-thirds of that harvested in 1935 and of the average production (1928-32). Late rains improved size of fruit in many eastern and central States and losses from freeze injury were not extensive.

The improvement in commercial apple production in Eastern and Central States was mostly offset by a material reduction in the State of Washington, where damage from late broods of codling moth has been heavy. In the Western States the commercial apple crop is 9 percent less than the 1935 crop and 28 percent below the 5-year average (1928-32). The commercial crop of the Western States represents 48 percent of the commercial production for the entire country in 1936 compared with 37 percent in 1935 and the 5-year average of 45 percent.

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PEARS: The preliminary estimate of pear production for the 1936 season is 23,750,000 bushels which is 186,000 bushels less than the forecast of October 1. This estimate compares with a crop of 22,035,000 bushels in 1935 and with the 5-year (1928-32) average of 23,146,000 bushels.

For most States there was very little change in production since October 1. The crop in Washington was reduced to some extent by insect infestation which extended to a later date than usual. The California crop is 1 percent below the October 1 estimate. In Michigan the crop was benefited by late rains which added to the size of the fruit. Production in this State is 6 percent larger than indicated on October 1.

GRAPES: The preliminary estimate of production of the 1936 grape crop is 1,835,790 tons, which is about 25 percent less than the crop of 1935 when 2,454,615 tons were produced and 17 percent less than the 5-year (1928-32) average production of 2,199,679 tons.

The November 1 estimate shows a reduction of only about 2 percent from the October 1 forecast with little net change indicated for states outside of California. Heat and drought reduced the size of fruit in Ohio and Michigan. In California October weather conditions were quite satisfactory for the harvest of both table and wine grapes as October rains were followed by fairly satisfactory drying weather. Raisin grapes are not weighing out to their expected tonnage. Average quality of the bulk crop is only fair, being reduced by fast drying caused by exceedingly hot weather during the drying period.

CITRUS: On the basis of the November 1 condition of the crop, total production of grapefruit for the marketing season of 1936-37 is placed at 27,523,000 boxes compared with 18,516,000 boxes in 1935-36, and with the 5-year (1928-32) average of 14,730,000 boxes. The indicated production for the current season is the largest on record.

The indicated production of oranges (except California Valencias) is 38,035,000 boxes compared with 33,675,000 boxes for the same varieties in 1935, 37,841,000 in 1934, and 30,824,000 in 1933. An indication of total orange production, including California Valencias, will not be issued until December.

Growing conditions during October continued to be relatively favorable in the important citrus areas. Harvesting of Navel oranges began in Central California during the last week of October and is expected to increase rapidly during the next few weeks. The fruit is reported to be of excellent quality but sizes are smaller than usual. The Navel crop of Southern California is "sizing" satisfactorily but will not be ready for harvest in quantity for several weeks. In Florida, rainfall during October was heavier than usual in most of the citrus belt and fruit has continued to increase in size. Citrus trees in Texas are in good condition and are heavily loaded with fruit. There is some doubt, however, that the fruit will "size" as well as last year. The fruit is rapidly maturing and coloring and harvesting is actively under way.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS: The preliminary estimates of prunes for drying is 177,200 tons compared with 297,600 tons produced in 1935 and with the 5-year (1928-32) average of 225,941 tons. The 1936 crop is 22 percent below average due principally to the unusually light production in California, where spring freezes materially reduced the crop, and to losses in Oregon at the time of ripening. Rains at that time resulted in considerable brown rot in Oregon. Total plum and prune production on a fresh basis is 34 percent less than the 1935 crop and 18 percent below the 5-year average. The walnut crop in California and Oregon is
two

slightly less than indicated on October 1. The 1936 production is estimated at 43,400 tons compared with a crop of 55,200 tons in 1935. The California almond crop is estimated to be 7,100 tons compared with the 5-year average of 12,200 tons.

CRANBERRIES: Prospects for cranberry production were reduced about 3 percent during the past month. Harvestings were somewhat lighter than early expectations in Massachusetts and New Jersey. Some increase in Wisconsin and the Pacific Coast States partly offset this decrease. Production is now forecast at 515,300 barrels compared with the 1935 crop totaling 519,500 barrels and the 5-year (1928-32) average production of 581,023 barrels.

PECANS: A pecan production of 34,760,000 pounds is estimated for 1936 compared with the large crop of 95,340,000 pounds harvested in 1935 and the 5-year (1928-32) average production of 59,983,000 pounds.

Late season growing conditions were favorable in the Carolinas, Georgia, and Florida. In this group of States, where improved varieties are important, production is about a third larger than last year. Production in Alabama, Mississippi, and the States in the native pecan belt west of the Mississippi Valley is 75 percent below the 1935 crop. In Oklahoma, production is only 1,200,000 pounds compared with 25,000,000 pounds harvested in 1935. In Texas, the most important producing State, the crop dropped from 44,000,000 pounds in 1935 to 9,000,000 pounds in 1936.

POTATOES: The Late potato crop harvest is practically over and a preliminary estimate as of November 1 indicates a production increase which is approximately 4 percent above the October forecast. The absence of killing frost in many of the important northern potato areas until late in October has favored the late crop with an extended period of development. Weather conditions during September and October, generally, have been ideal for growth and harvest. Heavy frosts late in October caught some potatoes that were not yet dug but harvest reports indicate that a further substantial gain in yields has occurred in most of the northern tier of States from Maine to Washington, the outstanding exception being Idaho. The freezing weather in mid-September in Idaho halted vine growth with a result that sizes average considerably smaller than usual. Harvesting conditions were unfavorable in the extreme northeastern part of the country where late blight was prevalent in many fields and wet weather delayed digging. These indications point to the probability of considerable shrinkage later on when storage stocks are checked. In a few northern potato areas, some rot and a little damage by freezing has been reported but losses are expected to actually run but little above the usual amounts.

The favorable conditions of the past two months have stepped up the yields in the 30 late potato States from a prospective average of 103.3 bushels on September 1 to 107.3 bushels on October 1 and a preliminary harvest report of 111.4 bushels on November 1. The preliminary estimate of production in the 30 late States is 280,529,000 bushels compared with 318,887,000 in 1935 and 337,175,000 bushels harvested in 1934. The November estimate is approximately 10,000,000 bushels above the October forecast and 20,000,000 bushels above the September forecast which demonstrates the ability of the late potato crop to overcome a poor beginning when the situation changes and favorable weather revives the vines and promotes tuber growth. For the Early and Intermediate States, the harvest reports have made but few changes from the earlier estimates. The total United States potato crop is estimated at 332,244,000 bushels compared with 387,678,000 bushels harvested in 1935 and 406,105,000 in 1934.

SWEETPOTATOES: Sweetpotato production in 1936 is estimated to be 68,537,000 bushels. This is 3 percent above the 5-year (1928-32) average production of 66,368,000 bushels, although 18 percent below the crop of 83,198,000 bushels harvested in 1935.

CROP REPORTas of
November 1, 1936

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

November 10, 1936

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

The indicated yield on November 1 of 77.0 bushels per acre compares with 85.8 in 1935 and the 10-year (1923-32) average of 88.5 bushels. Yields in the South Atlantic States have shown some improvement over forecasts made a month ago. In the South Central States, where drought prevailed during most of the growing season, yields show little change from earlier indications.

PEANUTS: The estimate of peanuts harvested for nuts is 1,311,560,000 pounds, an increase over the October 1 indication and the largest crop ever recorded. The 1935 crop was 1,264,455,000 pounds of harvested nuts and the 5-year (1928-32) average was 938,880,000 pounds. Marked improvement in yield prospects during the fall months in the principal southeastern States is shown in the highest yields on record for Georgia and Alabama, and near the highest in Virginia.

SOYBEANS: The production of 26,054,000 bushels of soybeans harvested for beans in the six important commercial producing States is indicated for 1936 compared with last year's crop of 37,691,000 bushels and the 5-year (1928-32) average production of 10,204,000 bushels. The benefit of fall rains was reflected in slightly higher yields than were indicated earlier. Harvesting is somewhat later than usual due to wet fields, and the proportion of the total acreage that will actually be threshed out is still somewhat uncertain.

PASTURES: Pastures made further recovery during October, and in the southern and eastern sections of the drought area which had good rains during September and several weeks of good growing weather in October the improvement was marked. In the important dairy section extending from Wisconsin and Northern Illinois eastward through New England pastures were supplying about the usual quantity of feed until late in October. Conditions are also favorable in the far Southwest and in most of Texas. In the southern part of the Winter Wheat Belt fall-seeded grain is beginning to supply some feed. In most other parts of the country farm pastures were somewhat below average on November 1 and in most of the Northern Great Plains area the lack of feed in the pastures and early snow complicates the winter feeding problem. Pastures are also becoming short in the far Northwest, especially Oregon and in a number of States along the South Atlantic and East Gulf Coast where dry weather has prevailed this fall. In the country as a whole the condition of pastures on November 1 averaged 61.0 compared with 69.4 last year and 54.0 in November after the drought of 1934.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production continued fairly heavy through October, following the unseasonal increase that occurred during September. In the country as a whole milk production per cow in herd showed only about the usual seasonal decline during October, with the group of States stretching from Illinois to Oklahoma, where pastures improved markedly during the month, showing some increase.

Among the factors which have helped to maintain milk production at the present high levels are the unusually good fall pastures which have prevailed in the principal dairy States east of the Mississippi River. The prices of dairy products have also been high enough to cause rather heavy grain feeding and close stripping of milk cows and there are some indications that the calves are being weaned early. The shortage of grain feed is causing rather close culling of dairy herds, but most of the animals culled have been cows that were dry or nearly dry, and milk production has not been greatly affected as yet. Since midsummer the percentage of the milk cows reported milked has been running unusually high and on November 1 it was the highest or nearly the highest on record for that date in all groups of States. In the country as a whole the herds reported averaged 70.8 percent milked compared with November 1 averages ranging from 66.6 to 69.3 during the previous 10 years.

In these herds, counting all milk cows whether in milk or dry, milk production per cow was about 8 percent higher than on November 1 last year. As the number of milk cows on farms is believed to be about 2 percent less than the number a year ago, daily milk production in the country on November 1 appears to have been somewhere around 6 percent above production on the same date last year. On the first of October production appeared to be up only about 3 percent above last year and on September 1 production was about 8 percent less than at that time last year.

In nearly 20,000 herds on which November 1 reports were secured, daily milk production per cow averaged 12.20 pounds compared with 11.31 pounds on November 1, 1935, 11.35 pounds in 1934 and a 1925-33 November 1 average of 11.88 pounds. The high production reported this month, which is only 1 percent below the high November record set in 1931, reflects primarily exceptionally high production in the North Atlantic and East North Central States and Iowa. Elsewhere production per cow was reported rather close to the usual November level. Since the heavy fall production has been secured only in States where improvement in pastures temporarily relieved the feed shortage, production is expected to decline rather rapidly as the pasture season closes.

EGG PRODUCTION: Egg production per layer on November 1 was above the 5-year November 1928-32 average but below the unusually heavy November 1 production of last year. Production per layer was above the average in practically all States except those in the area between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains, where the summer drought and resulting feed shortage held down both the number of layers and the rate of production. Compared with the unusually heavy November layings of last year, however, the rate of laying was lower in every section except the Far West. The total production of eggs indicated is close to the 5-year average. Compared with last year, total egg production was about 5 percent less, gains in many Atlantic Coast States and in the Pacific Coast area being too few to balance the lower production in practically all States between the Alleghenies and the Rockies.

The number of layers in farm flocks on November 1 maintained the lead of close to 3 percent over numbers last year that was shown by both the September and October returns. Present numbers are about 5 percent less than the November 5-year average.

CROP REPORTING BOARD.

PROSPECTIVE CROP YIELDS (U.S.)

Combining the November 1 indications for 33 of the principal crops, the composite of PROSPECTIVE CROP YIELDS for the United States is 13.5 percent below the yields per acre secured during the 10 years, (1921-1930).

INDICATED YIELD PER ACRE OF IMPORTANT CROPS - NOVEMBER 1, 1936 1/
(Expressed as a percentage of the 10-year (1921-1930) average yield)

C r o p	: Nov. 1936 as:	Change:	C r o p	: Nov. 1936 as:	Change:
	percent of	from		percent of	from
	10-yr. Avg.	Oct. 1:		10-yr. Avg.	Oct. 1
Corn	59	: 0	Hops	60	: 0
Wheat, Winter	93	: 0			
Durum	43	: 0	20 Field Crops	86.8	: +2.2
Other Spring	67	: 0			
Cotton Lint	125	: + 8	Apples, total	74	: +2
Oats	77	: 0	Peaches	87	: 0
Barley	71	: 0	Pears	93	: -1
Rye	71	: 0	Grapes, total	80	: -2
Buckwheat	102	: +10	Oranges	95	: +2
Flax	48	: - 1	Grapefruit	96	: 0
Rice	121	: - 1	Lemons	95	: +1
Grain Sorgo, all	51	: - 2	Apricots	88	: 0
Hay, Tame	85	: 0	Figs, all	38	: 0
Wild	73	: 0	Olives	87	: -2
Beans, dry	93	: 0	Prunes, dry	67	: 0
Peanuts, for nuts	108	: +7	Plums & fresh		
Potatoes, Irish	93	: +3	prunes	87	: 0
Potatoes, Sweet	84	: +1	Almonds	52	: -3
Tobacco	102	: +1	Walnuts	89	: -2
Sugar Cane Sirup	101	: -	13 Fruits & Nuts		
(except La.)			combined	83.3	: +0.8
Sugar Cane, all, La.	116	: +2			
Sugar Beets	107	: +2	ALL CROPS LISTED		
Broomcorn	60	: 0	ABOVE	86.5	: +2.0

1/ Certain minor States not included. Fruits and Nuts - Indicated percent of a full crop.

PROSPECTIVE CROP PRODUCTION (U.S.)

INDICATED PRODUCTION OF IMPORTANT CROPS NOVEMBER 1, 1936 1/

(Expressed as a percentage of the 5-year (1928-1932) average production)

Corn	60	Tobacco	81
Wheat, Winter	83	Sugar Cane Sirup,	
Durum	15	(except La.)	125
Other Spring	53	Sugar Cane, all, La:	159
Cotton Lint	85	Sugar Beets	117
Oats	65	Broomcorn	87
Barley	51	Hops	84
Rye	71	Apples, total	67
Buckwheat	78	Peaches	81
Flax	38	Pears	103
Rice	105	Grapes, total	83
Grain Sorgo, all	53	Apricots	98
Hay, Tame	31	Prunes, dry	78
Wild	67	Plums & fr. Prunes	96
Beans, Dry	91	Almonds	58
Peanuts, for nuts	140	Walnuts	125
Potatoes, Irish	89		
Potatoes, Sweet	103		

1/ Certain minor States not included.

PROSPECTIVE CROP YIELDS (BY STATES) COMBINED
 INDICATED YIELD PER ACRE OF 33 IMPORTANT CROPS, NOVEMBER 1, 1936 ^{1/}
 (Expressed as a Percentage of the 10-Year (1921-1930) Average Yield)

State	November 1936 as percent of 10-year Avg.	Change from Oct. 1	State	November 1936 as percent of 10-Year Avg.	Change from Oct. 1
Me.	101	+ 1	N. C.	108	+ 3
N. H.	94	0	S. C.	129	+ 7
Vt.	94	0	Ga.	124	+ 3
Mass.	97	+ 2	Fla.	93	+ 1
R. I.	102	+ 2	Ky.	76	+ 1
Conn.	103	+ 1	Tenn.	101	+ 5
N. Y.	87	+ 2	Ala.	131	+ 4
N. J.	99	+ 1	Miss.	154	+10
Pa.	98	+ 2	Ark.	120	+14
Ohio	96	+ 2	La.	133	+ 7
Ind.	84	0	Okla.	52	+ 4
Ill.	77	+ 1	Tex.	91	+ 2
Mich.	92	0	Mont.	42	+ 1
Wis.	76	0	Ida.	100	0
Minn.	64	0	Wyo.	75	+ 2
Iowa	64	0	Colo.	90	+ 1
Mo.	61	+ 2	N. Mex.	103	+ 3
N. Dak.	39	- 1	Ariz.	118	0
S. Dak.	29	0	Utah	98	0
Nebr.	43	+ 1	Nev.	107	0
Kans.	60	- 1	Wash.	102	0
Del.	103	- 1	Oreg.	102	0
Md.	102	+ 2	Calif.	102	0
Va.	91	+ 1			
W. Va.	78	- 1	U.S.	86.5	+ 2.0

^{1/} Indicated percent of a full crop for fruits and nuts.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT
as of
November 1, 1936

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
November 10, 1936
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

CORN 1/										PASTURE	
Yield per acre				Production			Condition Nov. 1				
State	Avg.			Avg.			Preliminary				
	1923-32	1935	1936	1928-32	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	
	Bushels			Thousand bushels			Percent				
Me.	38.6	38.0	38.0	508	456	456	67	75			
N.H.	41.6	41.0	41.0	551	697	656	73	70			
Vt.	39.9	39.0	38.0	2,604	3,276	2,812	77	74			
Mass.	41.9	41.0	42.0	1,621	1,640	1,638	68	82			
R.I.	40.1	42.0	38.0	341	378	342	75	80			
Conn.	39.4	39.0	37.0	2,024	2,067	1,887	58	77			
N.Y.	34.2	34.0	33.0	20,033	24,956	21,813	72	79			
N.J.	39.1	43.5	37.0	6,755	8,700	7,178	68	66			
Pa.	39.0	44.0	41.5	45,487	60,896	56,274	69	71			
Ohio	36.6	44.0	33.0	129,257	157,608	120,582	76	75			
Ind.	34.6	38.0	25.0	155,968	160,474	111,900	70	74			
Ill.	36.0	38.5	23.0	336,738	318,510	211,209	71	66			
Mich.	29.8	36.5	24.5	39,171	60,846	36,750	65	78			
Wis.	32.0	34.0	20.0	69,926	81,430	45,500	77	78			
Minn.	31.2	33.0	18.0	143,136	148,962	85,320	65	50			
Iowa	37.8	38.0	20.0	438,792	373,388	218,000	77	68			
Mo.	25.0	18.5	8.5	146,489	72,890	42,534	70	50			
N.Dak.	18.5	17.5	3.0	18,522	22,838	3,366	60	19			
S.Dak.	19.2	13.5	3.5	78,447	50,044	11,935	57	20			
Nebr.	24.0	13.2	3.0	223,843	106,630	27,627	70	34			
Kans.	19.3	9.0	2.7	126,756	39,420	13,246	52	39			
Del.	27.1	29.0	29.0	3,680	4,118	4,118	67	63			
Md.	31.0	34.0	36.0	14,431	17,544	17,820	69	66			
Va.	21.7	24.5	21.5	30,388	36,774	30,659	69	68			
W.Va.	25.0	26.0	23.0	11,054	14,872	12,627	77	66			
N.C.	17.8	19.0	18.5	38,415	47,082	44,918	69	75			
S.C.	13.6	12.5	13.0	20,240	23,150	21,671	59	61			
Ga.	10.4	10.5	8.5	36,288	48,500	37,298	60	67			
Fla.	10.8	9.5	8.5	6,506	7,496	6,842	75	79			
Ky.	22.4	22.0	16.5	60,301	62,238	48,081	65	64			
Tenn.	20.9	20.0	19.5	58,519	56,040	54,639	49	59			
Ala.	12.9	13.0	13.0	35,533	45,539	41,899	57	63			
Miss.	14.7	13.0	14.5	32,192	38,532	41,252	56	52			
Ark.	16.3	12.0	13.0	31,540	26,196	28,379	68	56			
La.	14.4	17.0	14.0	18,756	27,676	21,658	71	66			
Okla.	16.6	14.0	6.0	51,842	25,872	11,310	54	44			
Tex.	16.8	19.5	14.0	80,574	89,368	59,668	80	70			
Mont.	11.8	10.8	5.0	1,401	1,944	675	58	35			
Idaho	33.7	36.5	33.0	1,322	912	957	69	69			
Wyo.	13.9	10.0	8.0	2,341	2,260	1,232	79	52			
Colo.	13.2	8.5	8.0	20,847	10,761	11,144	66	70			
N.Mex.	14.2	13.5	11.0	3,528	2,700	2,750	73	58			
Ariz.	16.3	18.0	16.0	474	630	528	88	86			
Utah	25.5	20.5	25.0	465	451	500	65	76			
Nev.	24.7	24.0	25.0	51	48	50	89	83			
Wash.	35.1	36.0	35.0	1,246	1,044	1,120	70	73			
Oreg.	30.4	31.0	31.0	1,902	1,736	1,767	73	59			
Calif.	31.0	34.0	34.0	2,620	2,040	2,040	86	73			
U.S.	25.4	24.0	15.5	2,553,424	2,391,629	1,526,627	69.4	61.0			

1/ Grain equivalent on acreage for all purposes.
mbp

CROP REPORT
as of
November 1, 1936.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
November 10, 1936
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

BUCKWHEAT

State	Yield per Acre			Production		
	Average			Average		Preliminary
	1923-32	1935	1936	1928-32	1935	1936
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Me.	19.7	16.0	17.0	207	160	187
Vt.	21.3	23.0	22.0	41	46	44
N.Y.	17.1	17.0	17.5	2,692	2,380	2,082
N.J.	19.8	20.0	18.0	20	20	18
Pa.	17.4	19.5	19.5	2,576	2,847	2,418
Ohio	17.1	20.0	16.0	410	420	288
Ind.	13.7	14.0	13.0	191	280	104
Ill.	13.7	16.0	14.0	60	224	70
Mich.	11.8	14.0	11.5	288	378	218
Wis.	12.1	11.0	10.0	197	176	160
Minn.	10.6	8.5	8.0	479	170	160
Iowa	13.7	14.0	9.0	58	168	90
Mo.	11.0	9.0	9.5	10	9	10
N.Dak.	10.1	11.0	-	139	110	-
S.Dak.	10.2	10.0	5.0	134	50	5
Del.	11.1	11.5	12.0	11	12	12
Md.	19.3	21.0	17.0	120	126	68
Va.	13.0	13.0	14.0	171	195	196
W.Va.	17.5	17.0	14.5	359	340	246
N.C.	13.1	15.0	15.0	58	60	45
Ky.	10.0	13.0	6.5	21	26	13
Tenn.	13.2	11.5	11.0	25	23	22
U.S.	15.7	16.6	16.2	8,277	8,220	6,456

FLAXSEED

Mich.	1/ 10.0	11.0	6.0	1/ 38	99	54
Wis.	11.5	11.0	9.0	79	66	54
Minn.	9.3	9.5	5.0	6,040	6,432	3,895
Iowa	9.8	9.5	8.0	178	171	128
Mo.	1/ 5.6	2.0	4.0	12	10	20
N.Dak.	6.1	5.5	1.2	5,944	5,126	839
S.Dak.	6.1	5.0	1.5	2,170	950	88
Nebr.	6.9	7.0	1.0	79	28	2
Kans.	6.3	6.0	4.5	241	348	198
Mont.	5.6	4.2	2.0	1,149	319	70
Wyo.	5.4	4.0	2.0	74	4	2
Calif.	---	15.0	17.0	---	570	731
U.S.	6.9	7.0	3.6	15,996	14,123	6,081
1/ Short-time average.						

GRAIN SORGHUMS 1/

Mo.	13.4	8.5	5.0	1,786	2,346	855
Nebr.	13.3	7.5	5.5	268	2,678	748
Kans.	15.0	5.5	3.5	15,987	9,680	5,852
Ark.	2/ 10.2	8.5	6.0	2/ 588	876	492
Okla.	11.3	8.0	5.0	14,505	13,160	7,400
Tex.	16.0	13.5	9.5	55,091	60,075	33,820
Colo.	10.0	4.5	7.0	2,253	994	1,855
N.Mex.	15.7	8.0	7.0	4,338	2,816	2,625
Ariz.	23.6	27.0	29.0	784	1,134	1,160
Calif.	27.1	31.5	32.0	2,276	4,064	3,296
U.S.	14.7	10.5	7.4	97,760	97,823	58,103

1/ Grain equivalent on acreage for all purposes. 2/ Short-time average.

CROP REPORT

as of

November 1, 1936

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

November 10, 1936

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

RICE

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Avg.			Avg.		Preliminary
	1923-32	1935	1936	1928-32	1935	1936
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Ark.	47.4	46.0	53.0	8,502	6,348	7,738
La.	33.6	42.0	42.5	17,853	16,212	17,892
Tex.	46.2	52.0	51.0	9,029	8,840	10,557
Calif.	57.7	68.0	74.0	7,442	6,732	8,954
U.S.	43.1	48.1	50.4	42,826	38,132	45,141

PEANUTS (For Nuts)

	Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Va.	939	1,050	1,100	145,681	159,600	167,200
N.C.	1,028	1,150	1,050	246,206	264,500	254,100
S.C.	674	700	680	8,398	11,200	8,840
Ga.	584	700	740	232,150	364,700	439,560
Fla.	596	640	630	28,781	43,520	45,360
Tenn.	785	625	600	10,102	5,625	5,400
Ala.	561	700	740	140,662	237,300	250,860
Miss.	612	590	590	10,772	15,340	13,570
Ark.	600	500	450	9,020	13,500	12,150
La.	505	515	510	5,825	8,240	8,160
Okla.	653	660	300	24,052	31,680	14,400
Tex.	538	575	440	77,230	109,250	91,960
U.S.	707.4	770.1	752.0	938,880	1,264,455	1,311,560

PECANS

State	Percent full crop			Production		
	Avg.			Avg.		Preliminary
	1923-32	1935	1936	1928-32	1935	1936
	Percent			Thousand pounds		
Ill.	46	72	15	161	265	50
Mo.	44	64	19	370	1,250	280
N.C.	65	65	73	724	900	1,050
S.C.	59	52	73	786	875	1,300
Ga.	54	55	71	5,940	6,700	9,200
Fla.	57	51	60	1,425	1,400	1,650
Ala.	55	60	55	2,650	3,200	2,800
Miss.	53	56	35	4,407	4,950	3,080
Ark.	60	72	35	1,720	2,400	1,250
La.	55	52	48	5,140	4,400	3,900
Okla.	52	82	7	13,360	25,000	1,200
Tex.	41	75	19	22,700	44,000	9,000
U.S.	47.5	69.2	31.4	59,983	95,340	34,760

SORGO SIRUP

State	Yield per Acre			Production		
	Avg.			Avg.		Preliminary
	1923-32	1935	1936	1928-32	1935	1936
	Gallons			Thousand gallons		
Ind.	66	60	45	143	180	135
Ill.	67	50	41	130	100	41
Iowa	84	84	70	230	168	140
Mo.	57	45	31	646	630	434
Kans.	52	34	34	134	68	68
Va.	63	70	58	161	280	232
N. C.	67	75	75	1,376	1,500	1,350
S. C.	52	60	48	404	480	336
Ga.	63	69	65	898	1,104	910
Ky.	59	58	45	725	696	585
Tenn.	58	48	46	1,206	816	828
Ala.	66	67	68	2,516	2,613	2,380
Miss.	77	65	78	1,606	1,430	1,482
Ark.	56	42	40	969	1,260	1,120
Okla.	46	41	20	208	205	100
Tex.	56	52	45	1,115	1,820	1,440
U.S.	62.1	57.8	53.9	12,467	13,350	11,581

SOYBEANS (FOR GRAIN) ^{1/}

State	Production		
	Avg.		Preliminary
	1928-32	1935	1936
	Thousand bushels		
Ohio	423	880	852
Indiana	1,925	5,899	3,213
Illinois	4,926	21,834	17,600
Iowa	670	6,800	2,300
Missouri	1,030	1,046	483
N. Carolina	1,230	1,232	1,606
6 States	10,204	37,691	26,054

^{1/} In leading commercial producing States.

BEANS (Dry Edible)

State	Yield per Acre			Production		
	Average			Average		Preliminary
	1928-32	1935	1936	1928-32	1935	1936
	Pounds			Thousand bags ^{1/}		
Me.	2/ 840	840	840	68	67	76
Vt.	2/ 633	570	560	19	17	17
N.Y.	764	780	600	851	874	648
Mich.	645	890	450	3,244	4,806	2,286
Wis.	452	450	420	28	22	13
Minn.	543	420	200	24	25	12
Nebr.	567	650	900	64	104	126
Kans.	2/ 390	300	180	46	21	11
Mont.	906	1,080	960	380	551	269
Idaho ^{3/}	1,095	1,020	1,200	1,566	1,306	1,464
Wyo.	852	1,050	1,220	296	410	476
Colo.	332	270	260	1,279	1,256	1,017
N.Mex.	376	275	190	605	302	262
Ariz.	449	510	540	33	66	70
Oreg.	2/ 534	600	600	2/ 9	6	6
Calif.	1,016	1,170	1,167	3,348	3,966	4,002
U. S.	669.8	748.7	621.0	11,858	13,799	10,755

^{1/} Bags of 100 pounds. ^{2/} Short-time average. ^{3/} Includes beans grown for seed.

TOBACCO

State	Yield per Acre			Production		
	Average			Average		Preliminary
	1928-32	1935	1936	1928-32	1935	1936
	Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Mass.	1,376	1,465	1,485	11,310	5,420	6,387
Conn.	1,348	1,429	1,441	29,829	17,715	21,324
N.Y.	1,136	1,300	1,300	1,444	390	780
Pa.	1,263	1,376	1,401	48,974	28,468	34,330
Ohio	850	938	868	41,077	24,565	19,347
Ind.	828	866	700	13,266	6,580	4,830
Wis.	1,195	1,366	1,382	46,826	15,025	18,240
Minn.	^{1/} 1,133	1,150	1,000	1,876	230	200
Mo.	962	950	675	5,836	3,895	3,442
Kans.	--	850	300	--	255	150
Md.	751	745	800	24,318	26,820	28,800
Va.	650	874	747	98,409	104,765	96,702
W.Va.	736	665	675	4,224	1,596	1,215
N.C.	689	935	765	469,135	577,435	463,420
S.C.	692	935	775	75,918	89,760	70,525
Ga.	764	950	1,016	70,159	69,000	84,905
Fla.	883	886	928	7,786	8,680	10,020
Ky.	790	779	691	362,587	226,718	219,110
Tenn.	801	851	761	114,030	89,473	78,910
U. S.	770.4	902.4	789.9	1,427,174	1,296,310	1,162,637

^{1/} Short-time average.

TOBACCO (By Class and Type)

Class	Yield per acre			Production		
and	Avg.			Avg.		Preliminary
Type	1923-32	1935	1936	1928-32	1935	1936
	Pounds			Thousand Pounds		
Flue-Cured						
11	634	878	749	236,056	290,330	255,360
12	712	960	760	254,996	297,600	224,200
13	709	963	785	115,260	148,845	117,325
14	752	942	1,005	73,192	74,420	91,445
Total	684	928	785	679,504	811,195	688,330
Fire-Cured						
21	728	870	775	21,944	20,445	18,212
22	787	830	787	93,285	68,900	61,400
23	779	795	741	38,136	25,825	22,980
24	794	840	730	7,222	3,024	2,190
Total	776	829	773	160,588	118,194	104,782
Air-Cured (light)						
31	804	792	694	336,845	221,638	216,622
32	751	745	800	24,318	26,820	28,800
Total	800	787	785	361,163	248,458	245,422
Air-Cured (dark)						
35	803	835	733	23,385	13,020	12,600
36	809	845	700	27,335	15,210	11,200
37	722	900	740	3,391	2,790	2,590
Total	802	845	713	54,111	31,020	26,390
Cigar Filler						
41	1,264	1,375	1,400	48,483	28,188	33,880
42-44	835	1,075	940	25,376	17,415	12,972
45	984	1,082	1,050	1,238	1,190	840
Total	1,084	1,238	1,229	75,281	46,793	47,692
Cigar Binder						
51	1,452	1,700	1,690	16,545	10,710	13,012
52	1,432	1,634	1,615	17,500	6,700	8,074
53	1,161	1,380	1,367	1,935	690	1,230
54	1,222	1,400	1,450	29,487	8,400	10,440
55	1,152	1,318	1,290	19,214	6,855	8,000
Total	1,290	1,509	1,509	84,681	33,355	40,756
Cigar Wrapper						
61	1,011	1,004	1,035	6,889	5,725	6,625
62	1,112	900	1,015	3,515	2,070	2,640
Total	1,057	974	1,029	10,609	7,795	9,265
United States						
Total	770.4	902.4	789.9	1,427,174	1,296,810	1,162,637

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 10, 1936.

November 1, 1936.

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

POTATOES

State	Yield per Acre	Production	Preliminary
and	Average :	Average :	
Group	1923-32 : 1935 : 1936 :	1928-32 : 1935 : 1936 :	
	Bushels	Thousand bushels	

SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES:

Maine	258	240	270	44,078	38,880	42,120
New York	118	110	120	27,942	27,830	27,000
Pennsylvania	112	114	132	24,653	25,536	26,004
3 Eastern	151.3	144.4	164.6	96,673	92,246	95,124
Michigan	99	87	95	23,371	28,101	27,265
Wisconsin	100	82	80	24,311	23,534	20,240
Minnesota	93	84	47	29,620	29,400	12,690
North Dakota	76	98	40	8,807	13,230	5,680
South Dakota	77	68	23	3,971	3,400	805
5 Central	93.3	85.3	67.6	90,081	97,665	66,680
Nebraska	82	80	50	9,526	10,080	5,350
Montana	101	85	75	2,042	1,955	1,725
Idaho	200	215	210	21,723	22,360	22,260
Wyoming	102	90	55	2,422	2,610	1,595
Colorado	149	180	175	14,584	18,000	17,675
Utah	153	150	150	2,082	2,040	1,950
Nevada	142	160	140	491	416	364
Washington	162	165	178	8,047	7,920	9,078
Oregon	117	135	160	5,084	5,670	6,880
California	185	245	260	7,718	11,760	12,740
10 Western	141.9	154.4	151.8	73,719	82,811	79,617
TOTAL 18 SURPLUS LATE	121.3	117.5	115.5	260,473	272,722	241,421

OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:

New Hampshire	140	115	170	1,350	1,150	1,666
Vermont	132	115	150	2,206	2,128	2,745
Massachusetts	123	104	155	1,598	1,945	2,558
Rhode Island	139	175	185	376	718	796
Connecticut	132	132	165	1,978	2,455	3,003
5 New England	131.5	120.1	160.5	7,509	8,396	10,768
West Virginia	94	85	60	3,445	3,145	1,930
Ohio	96	108	108	11,435	16,524	14,040
Indiana	90	80	75	5,198	6,240	4,650
Illinois	87	82	60	4,511	4,100	2,760
Iowa	90	75	50	7,047	7,200	4,100
5 Central	92.2	89.9	78.0	31,636	37,209	27,530
New Mexico	68	70	90	346	420	630
Arizona	72	70	90	222	140	180
2 Southwestern	69.4	70.0	90.0	568	560	810
TOTAL 12 OTHER LATE	97.4	93.9	91.1	39,713	46,165	39,108
30 LATE STATES	117.4	113.4	111.4	300,186	318,887	280,529

INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:

New Jersey	144	166	165	6,603	8,632	8,580
Delaware	85	94	90	406	564	540
Maryland	102	95	105	3,339	3,135	2,940
Virginia	126	126	88	14,328	11,340	7,216
Kentucky	84	86	39	4,207	4,472	1,950
Missouri	89	78	52	5,451	4,524	2,860
Kansas	99	75	55	4,878	2,325	1,815
TOTAL 7 INTERMEDIATE	110.0	108.7	84.6	39,212	34,992	25,901
37 LATE and INTERMEDIATE	116.5	112.9	108.5	339,398	353,879	306,430

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE CROP REPORT as of November 1, 1936			BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS CROP REPORTING BOARD	Washington, D. C., November 10, 1936 3:00 P.M. (E.T.)
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		POTATOES (Continued)					
State	and	Yield per Acre			Production		
	Group	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Preliminary
		1923-32	1935	1936	1928-32	1935	1936
		Bushels			Thousand bushels		
EARLY POTATO STATES:							
North Carolina		98	107	73	7,540	9,095	5,986
South Carolina		122	105	92	2,748	1,890	1,748
Georgia		64	70	48	939	1,260	768
Florida		105	97	90	2,956	2,619	2,430
Tennessee		72	71	32	3,040	3,195	1,344
Alabama		76	85	83	2,359	2,805	2,656
Mississippi		72	71	68	834	1,136	1,088
Arkansas		75	81	55	3,010	3,888	2,365
Louisiana		60	65	68	2,355	2,535	2,584
Oklahoma		75	70	60	3,245	2,730	1,920
Texas		68	54	65	3,692	2,646	2,925
TOTAL 11 EARLY STATES		81.8	81.1	65.9	32,717	33,799	25,814
TOTAL UNITED STATES		112.7	109.2	103.3	372,115	387,678	332,244

SWEETPOTATOES							
New Jersey		126	145	145	1,738	2,465	2,320
Indiana		116	85	80	415	425	400
Illinois		93	75	60	535	600	420
Iowa		93	85	75	257	255	225
Missouri		94	75	58	845	1,050	812
Kansas		118	70	60	567	350	300
Delaware		129	116	135	898	812	945
Maryland		147	128	150	1,299	1,024	1,200
Virginia		123	110	118	4,270	4,180	4,838
North Carolina		96	100	92	7,141	9,300	8,096
South Carolina		82	85	85	4,648	6,120	5,780
Georgia		74	84	65	7,304	10,668	7,280
Florida		80	70	65	1,583	1,610	1,365
Kentucky		86	80	61	1,537	2,000	1,464
Tennessee		95	80	73	5,340	4,640	3,942
Alabama		84	86	77	6,539	8,858	6,930
Mississippi		92	86	80	6,136	7,998	6,400
Arkansas		90	65	55	2,675	3,055	2,200
Louisiana		71	72	68	5,439	8,856	7,883
Oklahoma		86	70	35	1,393	1,400	630
Texas		76	90	62	4,734	6,300	3,782
California		99	112	110	1,075	1,232	1,520
UNITED STATES		88.5	85.8	77.0	66,368	83,198	68,537

APPLES

State	Percent full crop:			Production			Commercial		
	: Avg. :			: Total :			: Prelim. :		
	: 1923- :			: Prelim. :			: Prelim. :		
	: 32 :	1935	1936	: 1928-32 :	1935	1936	: 1928-32 :	1935	1936
	Percent			Thousand Bushels			Thousand Bushels		
Me.	62	47	32	1,830	893	576	1,147	588	400
N. H.	67	57	26	887	656	292	594	490	226
Vt.	66	59	17	834	708	204	539	502	151
Mass.	67	62	44	2,796	2,418	1,716	1,991	1,829	1,311
R. I.	67	70	45	328	322	207	213	245	158
Conn.	66	54	54	1,112	805	796	740	621	594
N. Y.	54	54	34	19,012	16,875	10,200	12,786	9,840	7,378
N. J.	66	84	57	3,295	4,200	2,850	2,238	2,730	1,938
Pa.	54	65	41	9,584	11,440	7,072	3,763	4,504	2,890
Ohio	50	56	19	6,538	7,952	2,660	1,920	3,000	1,045
Ind.	52	67	18	1,819	1,903	487	642	570	180
Ill.	52	68	16	4,545	7,624	1,606	3,085	5,603	1,270
Mich.	54	69	52	6,641	9,177	6,864	4,190	5,320	4,118
Wis.	66	90	40	1,801	2,520	1,100	399	540	288
Minn.	63	89	33	918	1,246	454	98	252	82
Iowa	57	77	34	1,598	2,079	901	290	416	184
Mo.	46	75	11	2,434	4,425	643	1,243	2,250	343
S. Dak.	57	48	8	144	120	20	-	-	-
Nebr.	53	50	27	491	475	236	206	250	119
Kans.	49	52	9	1,036	1,300	225	690	884	153
Del.	67	72	70	1,373	1,418	1,365	1,069	1,008	1,078
Md.	59	67	51	2,053	2,412	1,810	1,286	1,300	1,188
Va.	53	63	31	13,160	16,695	7,750	8,228	10,710	5,502
W. Va.	52	51	32	6,947	5,610	3,520	3,690	3,060	2,304
N. C.	51	53	35	3,411	3,975	2,590	641	779	514
S. C.	55	60	49	251	276	220	-	-	-
Ga.	54	45	46	1,022	855	851	371	284	304
Ky.	49	34	13	2,273	1,496	572	368	204	91
Tenn.	48	28	30	1,942	1,064	1,140	270	126	165
Ala.	49	42	48	640	525	576	-	-	-
Miss.	51	51	57	161	145	160	-	-	-
Ark.	50	47	13	1,763	1,645	455	904	893	273
La.	47	40	45	20	13	14	-	-	-
Okla.	46	51	2	347	382	15	55	76	3
Tex.	47	57	35	148	177	105	-	-	-
Mont.	60	75	18	517	465	112	386	300	77
Idaho	75	86	47	5,066	1/5,934	3,102	4,088	3,800	2,256
Wyo.	72	78	31	50	51	20	-	-	-
Colo.	63	53	68	2,019	1,590	1,972	1,874	1,367	1,734
N. Mex.	57	41	50	843	687	812	590	451	580
Ariz.	68	68	70	79	71	70	27	27	28
Utah	72	56	73	803	543	708	559	392	511
Nev.	60	76	82	52	49	53	-	-	-
Wash.	73	73	64	33,510	30,678	27,520	27,767	21,362	19,200
Oreg.	73	65	78	5,082	3,500	4,368	3,410	2,131	2,808
Calif.	72	80	71	1/10,156	9,889	8,946	5,531	5,162	4,757
U.S.	58.4	63.8	41.8	1/161,333	1/167,283	108,031	97,895	93,866	66,201

1/ Includes some quantities not harvested on account of market conditions.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORT as of
Nov. 1, 1936

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
Nov. 10, 1936
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

PEARS

Production

State	Percent full crop			Production			Preliminary
	Avg.	1923-32	1935	Avg.	1928-32	1935	
	Percent					Thousand Bushels	
Me.	68	49	38	13	6	5	
N. H.	74	64	33	11	8	4	
Vt.	67	48	15	9	5	2	
Mass.	71	61	57	55	45	42	
R. I.	74	54	67	8	5	7	
Conn.	72	53	65	23	15	18	
N. Y.	58	39	47	1,262	663	776	
N. J.	67	61	72	105	79	94	
Pa.	66	65	49	395	370	279	
Ohio	63	69	31	348	400	174	
Ind.	62	71	25	189	170	56	
Ill.	56	74	21	446	659	185	
Mich.	61	63	72	600	680	763	
Iowa	66	82	27	81	102	33	
Mo.	57	84	12	268	470	67	
Nebr.	58	67	20	35	44	13	
Kans.	56	70	7	137	217	22	
Del.	61	55	77	29	27	38	
Md.	66	66	63	105	106	110	
Va.	49	58	40	276	325	274	
W. Va.	45	49	12	63	64	16	
N. C.	52	60	49	207	222	181	
S. C.	61	57	66	94	71	82	
Ga.	61	38	74	166	97	189	
Fla.	65	44	84	49	35	67	
Ky.	53	37	15	180	126	50	
Tenn.	54	29	32	223	113	123	
Ala.	61	33	67	279	145	235	
Miss.	63	31	86	197	121	335	
Ark.	53	64	26	121	154	61	
La.	66	50	77	64	50	77	
Okla.	43	70	3	133	245	10	
Tex.	57	71	50	371	469	325	
Idaho	74	71	72	65	57	58	
Colo.	70	65	64	380	351	333	
N. Mex.	52	54	40	43	38	27	
Ariz.	72	73	70	15	12	11	
Utah	70	47	87	77	49	91	
Nev.	61	90	84	5	8	8	
Wash.	74	81	77	3,771	5,060	5,005	
Oreg.	80	75	80	2,711	3,360	3,760	
Calif.	78	49	70	1/9,534	6,792	3,684	
U.S.	68.7	59.7	64.7	1/23,146	22,035	23,750	

1/ Includes some quantities not harvested on account of market conditions.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

Nov. 10, 1936

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

as of
Nov. 1, 1936

CROP REPORTING BOARD

GRAPES

State	Production					
	Percent full Crop			Preliminary		
	Avg.			Avg.		
	1923-32	1935	1936	1923-32	1935	1936
	Percent			Tons		
Me.	80	51	46	28	14	10
N. H.	80	73	46	47	36	20
Vt.	74	61	35	37	26	10
Mass.	80	67	65	354	322	320
R. I.	81	55	70	246	154	200
Conn.	83	61	75	1,248	946	1,160
N. Y.	71	70	44	80,106	66,500	41,800
N. J.	84	82	63	2,951	3,116	2,600
Pa.	72	75	48	25,174	21,750	15,800
Ohio	75	82	62	25,735	23,110	22,000
Ind.	72	77	45	2,889	2,849	1,700
Ill.	71	80	43	5,847	6,560	3,500
Mich.	68	71	48	62,587	56,310	37,400
Wis.	75	81	50	358	340	240
Minn.	73	81	45	272	364	210
Iowa	76	81	35	6,930	7,371	3,200
Mo.	74	68	36	9,234	8,840	4,700
Nebr.	74	68	25	2,616	2,584	1,000
Kans.	74	59	17	4,281	3,894	1,100
Del.	85	87	80	2,192	2,697	2,500
Md.	77	76	77	663	676	690
Va.	73	67	67	1,808	1,541	1,500
W. Va.	63	55	37	1,066	798	540
N. C.	76	69	81	4,505	3,864	4,500
S. C.	74	67	75	913	854	980
Ga.	73	68	74	803	707	770
Fla.	1/77	62	78	826	868	1,090
Ky.	69	55	61	983	839	950
Tenn.	71	57	70	1,062	855	1,050
Ala.	72	58	65	619	522	580
Miss.	72	62	70	230	208	230
Ark.	71	52	44	11,820	12,455	10,600
La.	66	56	73	47	44	60
Okla.	68	56	25	2,664	2,380	1,000
Tex.	71	68	53	1,764	1,904	1,500
Idaho	90	84	82	547	554	540
Colo.	77	78	73	392	484	450
N. Mex.	75	85	87	930	1,445	1,500
Ariz.	86	78	67	1,855	1,950	1,700
Utah	88	88	91	1,133	1,364	1,500
Nev.	85	90	76	114	108	90
Wash.	84	92	80	5,493	6,532	5,700
Oreg.	37	90	82	2,512	2,880	2,800
Calif.	75	80	65	2/1,924,000	2,194,000	1,656,000
Wine varieties	78	83	72	2/417,800	571,000	468,000
Raisin "	75	80	58	2/1,161,400	1,248,000	864,000
Dried 3/	--	--	--	219,800	203,000	--
Not dried	--	--	--	2/282,200	436,000	--
Table varieties	72	78	69	2/344,800	375,000	324,000
U.S.	74.6	79.3	61.7	2/2,199,679	2,454,615	1,835,790

1/ Short-time average.

2/ Includes some quantities not harvested on account of market conditions.

3/ Dried basis: 1 ton of dried raisins equivalent to 4 tons of fresh grapes.

tw

CITRUS FRUITS

CROP	Condition	Nov. 1	1/	Production	1/
and	Avg.	:	:	Avg.	:
STATE	1923-32	1935	1936	1923-32	1935
	Percent			Thousand boxes	1936

ORANGES:

California, all	80	68	77	33,022	33,303	--
Valencias	80	65	77	--	18,882	(2)
Navels and Misc.	79	72	76	--	14,421	14,976
Florida, all	76	63	75	15,010	18,000	21,000
Early & midseason	--	--	--	--	9,600	12,000
Valencias	--	--	--	--	6,300	6,500
Tangerines	3/71	51	78	--	2,100	2,500
Satsumas	3/64	34	66	--	--	--
Texas	--	42	77	292	747	1,435
Arizona	--	84	53	133	260	220
Alabama	--	1	85	100	2	57
Mississippi	--	1	35	41	1	38
Louisiana	--	75	95	218	244	309
7 States 4/	--	--	--	48,816	52,557	--

GRAPEFRUIT:

Florida, all	70	55	74	11,657	11,500	16,500
Seedless	--	--	--	--	4,000	5,200
Other	--	--	--	--	7,500	11,300
California	--	77	76	1,209	2,275	2,343
Texas	--	34	74	1,457	2,741	6,730
Arizona	--	87	63	408	2,000	1,950
4 States 4/	--	--	--	14,730	18,516	27,523

LEMONS:

California 4/	80	68	77	7,251	8,226	(2)
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LIMES:

Florida	68	52	75	8	10	(2)
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- 1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown, picking beginning November 1 in California and September 1 in other States.
- 2/ First forecast of California Valencia oranges and lemons and Florida limes (from bloom of 1936) will be issued in December.
- 3/ Short-time average. 4/ Net content of boxes varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 70 lb. net and grapefruit 60 lb.; in Florida and other States oranges 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, about 76 lb. net.

CRANBERRIES

State	Acreage	Yield per Acre	Production
	1935	1936	1936
	Acres	Barrels	Barrels
Mass.	13,700	13,700	27.9
N. J.	11,000	11,000	12.9
Wis.	2,000	2,100	18.2
Wash.	550	560	1/25.7
Oreg.	150	180	1/38.0
U.S.	27,400	27,540	21.2

1/ Short-time average.

PLUMS and PRUNES							
Production							
CROP	:	Percent of a full crop			:	Preliminary	
and	:	Avg.	:	:	:	Avg.	:
STATE	:	1923-32	:	1935	:	1936	:
	:	Percent			:	Tons	

PLUMS:						Fresh Basis	
Michigan	54	64	47	6,698	7,640	5,600	
California	74	53	73	1/64,200	48,000	64,000	
PRUNES (for use fresh)							
Idaho	2/78	79	51	22,840	19,900	12,200	
Washington	2/70	73	70	18,895	18,500	16,800	
Oregon	2/75	35	56	27,260	30,500	35,000	

						Dry Basis	
PRUNES (for drying) 3/							
Washington	2/54	86	31	3,781	6,100	1,200	
Oregon	2/60	70	63	1/25,500	33,500	23,000	
California	64	77	43	1/196,660	258,000	153,000	

- 1/ Includes some quantities not harvested on account of market conditions.
 2/ Short-time average.
 3/ To convert California estimates to fresh fruit basis, multiply by 2-1/2. In the other States, the ratio ranges from 3 to 4 (fresh) to 1 dried.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS IN CALIFORNIA, OREGON, AND FLORIDA							
STATE	:	Production			:	Preliminary	
and	:	Percent of full Crop	:	Avg.	:	:	:
CROP	:	Avg. 1923-32	:	1935	:	1936	:
	:	Percent			:	Tons	

CALIFORNIA:							
Apricots	72	53	61	1/227,400	216,000	223,000	
Figs, commercial							
Dried 2/)	74	77	69	16,700	24,000	--	
Not dried)				6,786	10,200	--	
Olives	3/61	3/66	3/ 53	20,580	26,000	--	
Almonds	68	45	35	12,200	9,300	7,100	
Walnuts	74	84	67	33,700	52,000	42,000	
OREGON:							
Filberts	--	67	86	300	871	1,250	
Walnuts	--	80	36	1,690	3,200	1,400	

Boxes							
FLORIDA:							
Avocados	4/57	44	60	4/5/40,750	5/50,000	--	
Pineapples	90	65	80	10,400	9,000	--	

- 1/ Includes some quantities not harvested on account of market conditions.
 2/ Estimated production includes some quantities of figs not of merchantable quality.
 3/ Condition November 1.
 4/ Short-time average.
 5/ Crates of 40 lbs.

SUGAR BEETS						
	Yield per Acre			Production		
	Average			Average		Preliminary
State	1924-32	1935	1936	1928-32	1935	1936
	Short tons			Thousand short tons		
Ohio	9.1	7.0	8.5	218	349	264
Mich.	7.9	6.0	8.5	612	686	850
Nebr.	12.9	12.3	11.2	996	625	806
Mont.	11.1	11.1	11.5	514	570	805
Idaho	10.3	11.0	12.5	449	562	688
Wyo.	11.6	13.3	13.0	531	525	650
Colo.	12.5	13.0	13.0	2,525	1,826	2,262
Utah	11.8	12.3	14.5	621	506	522
Calif.	10.3	12.4	14.0	860	1,443	2,002
Other States	8.9	7.5	7.5	791	816	656
U.S.	11.0	10.4	11.6	8,118	7,908	9,505

SUGARCANE SIRUP						
	Yield per Acre			Production		
	Average			Average		Preliminary
State	1923-32	1935	1936	1928-32	1935	1936
	Gallons			Thousand gallons		
S.C.	90	110	100	509	550	500
Ga.	140	155	138	4,157	5,890	5,244
Fla.	163	190	165	1,657	2,660	2,145
Ala.	116	125	115	2,142	3,750	3,105
Miss.	136	152	130	2,654	5,320	3,640
Ark.	93	100	85	121	100	85
La.	237	256	255	5,371	6,916	6,882
Tex.	127	130	120	1,189	1,040	840
U.S.	154.2	166.0	153.7	17,800	26,226	22,441

LOUISIANA SUGARCANE						
	Yield per Acre			Production		
	Average			Average		Preliminary
Item	1923-32	1935	1936	1928-32	1935	1936
	Short tons			Thousand short tons		
Sugarcane:						
For sugar	12.4	17.1	16.3	2,491	4,087	4,059
For sirup	11.2	12.2	12.0	255	329	324
For seed	12.2	16.3	15.6	260	391	390
Total	12.3	16.6	15.9	3,006	4,807	4,773
	Gallons			Thousand gallons		
Cane Sirup:	237	256	255	5,371	6,916	6,882
	Per ton of cane					
	Pounds			Thousand short tons		
Cane Sugar:	135.8	163.0	156.0	179	333	317

CONDITION OF COMMERCIAL TRUCK CROPS
ON NOVEMBER 1, 1936, WITH COMPARISONS

CROP and GROUP	10-year average November 1, 1923-32		November 1, 1935	October 1, 1936	November 1, 1936
	Percent		Percent	Percent	Percent
FOR MARKET:					
Artichokes (Calif.)	1/	86.0	--	95.0	95.0
Lima beans (Fla.)		--	69.0	--	84.0
Snap beans (Fall)		72.1	72.8	78.0	69.8
Beets (Early)	1/	73.0	64.0	58.0	76.0
Broccoli (Texas)	1/	75.0	85.0	75.0	79.0
Cabbage (Early)		77.7	74.9	67.4	75.3
Carrots	1/	82.1	78.0	76.2	83.0
Fall	1/	92.0	85.0	90.0	80.0
Early	1/	78.0	72.0	62.0	86.0
Cauliflower (Fall and winter) 1/		88.0	81.0	88.9	89.8
Celery		83.4	82.0	90.0	84.7
Fall and winter		85.0	85.0	90.0	90.0
Early		83.0	78.0	--	77.0
Cucumbers (Fall)	1/	68.0	71.0	--	58.0
Eggplant (Fall)		77.4	73.5	80.0	74.1
Lettuce (Early)		83.8	80.1	--	85.0
Onions (Bermuda)		--	81.1	--	88.3
Green Peas	1/	79.0	62.3	82.2	80.9
Late (3) (1936 crop) 1/		79.0	50.0	85.0	85.0
Early (1937 crop)		--	73.7	75.0	78.2
Green Peppers		80.7	74.8	87.2	81.0
Late (1936 crop) 1/		92.0	--	95.0	90.0
Fall (1937 crop)		76.5	74.8	70.0	75.6
Early Irish Potatoes 1/		71.4	74.0	67.0	74.2
Fall	1/	64.0	74.0	67.0	81.0
Early (1) (Fla.) 1/		75.0	74.0	--	73.0
Spinach		79.0	71.2	--	83.6
Fall		76.0	75.0	--	80.6
Early		79.4	71.0	--	83.7
Strawberries (Early)..... 1/		75.7	74.7	--	76.8
Tomatoes	1/	75.7	52.9	83.0	70.4
Late (2) (1936 crop) . 1/		77.0	30.0	85.0	70.0
Fall (1937 crop) . 1/		72.4	75.9	77.0	70.6
Turnips (Texas)	1/	77.0	67.0	--	85.0

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
WASHINGTON, D. C.

November 10, 1936

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS BY CROP REPORTERS 1/

STATE	: November 1 :(Avg.) 1925-33	: November 1 1934	: November 1 1935	: November 1 1936
	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
N. Eng.	14.70	14.47	14.52	14.90
N. Y.	14.9	15.5	15.0	16.1
N. J.	17.3	18.0	17.2	17.8
Pa.	15.2	15.2	15.5	15.8
N. Atl.	15.01	15.28	15.21	15.90
Ohio	13.9	13.6	13.6	14.4
Ind.	13.1	12.4	11.9	13.8
Ill.	12.3	13.0	11.0	13.6
Mich.	14.7	14.4	14.7	15.5
Wis.	13.2	13.1	12.7	15.5
E.N. Cent.	13.41	13.21	12.72	14.77
Minn.	11.9	10.5	11.4	12.3
Iowa	11.7	11.8	11.0	13.1
Mo.	9.2	9.9	8.2	9.0
N. Dak.	9.5	8.0	9.6	9.1
S. Dak.	9.4	7.2	9.0	8.7
Nebr.	10.8	11.4	10.3	11.0
Kans.	11.2	11.6	10.4	10.8
W. N. Cent.	10.77	10.32	10.05	10.90
Md.	14.2	16.0	14.3	13.9
Va.	11.2	9.7	11.1	10.7
W. Va.	11.5	10.5	10.6	11.5
N. C.	11.0	10.0	10.4	10.8
S. C.	9.4	8.9	9.5	9.8
S. Atl.	10.68	10.14	10.53	10.63
Ky.	11.1	10.0	9.4	11.0
Tenn.	9.6	8.2	8.7	9.2
Miss.	7.1	5.9	6.5	6.6
Ark.	8.6	6.9	7.0	7.3
Okla.	9.4	8.2	8.1	8.7
Tex.	8.6	8.3	9.3	9.1
S. Cent.	8.86	7.81	8.09	8.70
Mont.	11.4	11.8	10.8	10.3
Idaho	15.6	13.7	16.2	15.7
Wyo.	11.1	10.1	12.5	11.4
Colo.	11.5	9.7	11.5	11.4
Wash.	16.0	15.8	16.3	16.9
Oreg.	14.4	13.7	14.0	14.5
Calif.	15.2	17.6	17.3	16.1
West.	13.60	12.98	13.85	13.75
U.S.	11.88	11.35	11.31	12.20

1/ Averages obtained by dividing the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. The regional averages shown were based in part on records from less important dairy States not shown separately, as follows: South Atlantic, Delaware, Georgia, Florida; South Central, Alabama, Louisiana; Western, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada.